



**BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
for the year

**1954**



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**1954**

Feather Bros., Hanover Street, Keighley. Tel. 3161.

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Public Health Department,  
Lowfield House,  
Town Hall Square,  
Keighley.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-fifth Annual Report on the work of the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1954.

The termination of a quarter of a century's service as Medical Officer of Health marks an opportunity not so much for looking back on previous achievement as for looking forward to tasks which lie ahead; much there is for self-congratulation, much yet to do.

The problem of re-housing still persists. I listen almost daily to heart-rending appeals from people living under deplorable conditions; the circumstances as related are bound to generate social antagonism. The decent housing of the people is essential to social tranquility—not only is it a health measure, it is also the practice of humanitarian principles. The proposals announced by the Minister of Health in connection with Slum Clearance are a welcome impellent to all Local Authorities to get on with the job, and neither energy nor money should be spared in trying to improve the lot of the submerged mass.

Another problem of almost equal importance is the heavy burden of an increasing senile population bolstered up by the application of medical erudition and surgical craftsmanship. The care of old people therefore, is a growing responsibility. In spite of generous provision for physical comfort and the excellent attention bestowed by the Welfare and Allied Services, there is a need for the systematic study of old people as a group. I am sure that many old people would prefer to be gainfully occupied rather than nurtured as semi-invalids. Industry is becoming more and more competitive and therefore reluctant to consider the incorporation of old people within its organisation; the Services regard old people as a barrier to promotion; only in politics and certain professions do old people seem to find congenial occupation.

The report of the National Advisory Committee published in October, 1953, recommends the employment in Industry, Commerce, the Professions or elsewhere of all who can give effective service, and asks for the removal of all unnecessary barriers to the employment of older people. The opportunity should be taken to give effect to these recommendations rather than drive so many to live a life of idleness, however comfortable. It amounts to this—that the country cannot afford to keep anyone in a state of idleness whatever the pretext, so long as he or she is able to make some contribution to the common weal.

The steps taken towards the Education of the Public in matters affecting individual and communal health are not having the results I should like to see; health propaganda, whether in the form of lectures, exhibitions or leaflets, has to compete with many rival attractions; accepted didactic methods are losing much of their force. What is to be done about it? Does the provision of a free curative medical service detract from interest in personal health? If so, what inducement can be offered to revive it? It would appear that a new method must be found. Is the answer the discussion method? The method of question and answer, of exchange of opinions and ideas; it is not new, it has merely fallen into disuse; it was used by Socrates over 1500 years ago. The value of this method lies in the ubiquity of Preventive Medicine, every human activity scintillates within its ambit. The greatest contribution we can make to Health Education is the institution of discussion groups, particularly amongst younger people, where layman and expert can come together and try to find some solution for the many difficulties that arise.

The problem of the cleanliness of the air has been taxing the ingenuity of Health Authorities ever since the introduction of coal as a heat-raising fuel. The Beaver Committee on Air Pollution published its report this year (1954). The welcome given to it has been remarkable. It calls for a continuous programme of smoke reduction by the extension of smokeless zones and the establishment of smoke control areas. It recommends that Local Authorities should have the power to establish smokeless zones and smoke control areas, that subject to certain exceptions, the emission of dark smoke from any chimney should be prohibited by law, that domestic heating appliances installed in all new premises should be of approved type, that powers of enforcement should be placed on the shoulders of Local Authorities and that penalties should be increased. The Committee estimate that air pollution costs the country as much as £250 million a year in direct cost and loss of efficiency, this in addition to immeasurable ill-health and the deleterious effect on plant life.

The Medical Officer of Health exercises his knowledge in contemplation of the phenomena which affect communal health; he starts with the family, of which the community is an extension. Squalor, dirt and disease are inimical to any sort of social progress. Our Society has suffered a great deal more than it imagines from conditions such as these. The danger from disease has been largely overcome, but another danger appears—social unrest.

The well-meaning legislation governing the Welfare State has made far-reaching incursions into family life—free medical services, free education, pensions and allowances of all kinds have relieved the breadwinner of corresponding responsibilities which a generation ago fell to his lot; wives go out to work, young people are able to earn a wage which enables them to throw off parental con-



trol. Such staggering developments should give us pause—if it is progress, where are we progressing?

A feeling of responsibility towards others, moral sense, kindness and consideration, love and affection, all originate in the family circle. It is idle to pretend that virtues of this kind can be fostered anywhere else, nor has anyone been able to devise an alternative to the family as an institution for the inculcation of those very virtues on which a well ordered society depends. Any encroachment involving a loosening of the family ties is to be viewed therefore, with grave apprehension.

If the family is to be no longer a social training ground, then we must establish properly constituted courts of social justice to see that social responsibilities are not only regulated, but definitely enforced. Demos, in its successful demand for having everything done for it, is providing itself with a sure means of its own destruction.

The practice of Public Health still affords a great opportunity for people, lay and professional, who are prepared to dedicate their lives to the alleviation of the peculiar social evils which beset mankind. It is a great pity that the Universities and teaching Institutions are having such difficulty in inducing students to take up post graduate courses to fit them for this interesting vocation. The prospect that Public Health remains unacknowledged alongside other branches of medical specialism is certainly one explanation. The country is spending some £500 million annually on curative medicine; the fact that so much disease can be and is being prevented, should surely justify a review of the possibilities of Preventive Medicine. So long as money is being spent on treatment, however futile, public demand and the response of the medical and ancillary services seem an accepted justification—it has always been so. Preventive medicine must fight this tradition, it must widen its scope, it must make a stronger appeal, it must plead its cause, it must seek the support of leaders of public opinion who have the Nation's welfare at heart, but it can do none of these things if it is to be starved out of existence.

I would again express my thanks for the support I have received from my Staff and for the understanding of the Chairman and Members of my Health Committee.

I have the Honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

H. M. HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

## **BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY**

---

### **Health Committee.**

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,  
Councillor N. JOHNS, J.P.

Chairman:

Alderman J. H. WRIGHT, J.P.

.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. S. BELL.

Councillor W. J. M. GRAHAM.

Councillor A. GREENWOOD.

Councillor T. LEECH.

Councillor A. W. PLANT.

Councillor P. TAYLOR.



## Staff.

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer and  
Borough School Medical Officer:

H. MAINWARING HOLT, Esq., T.D..M.B., B.S. (Lon.),  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Leeds).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

Mrs. BARBARA MAY LEAKEY, M.B., B.S.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

Mrs. DOREEN EDITH GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Mr. THOMAS LINDSAY, M.S.I.A.†‡§¶

Director of Cleansing:

Mr. ROBERT DICKSON, M.Inst.P.C.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

Mr. W. A. BAILEY, M.S.I.A.\*‡

Mr. B. CLEAR, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.\*‡§ +

Mr. F. SKIRROW, M.S.I.A.†‡ (Resigned 31st March, 1954),

Mr. J. MITCHELL, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.†‡

Mr. G. W. KAY, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I† (Appointed 1st July, 1954).

\*Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Inspectors.

†Certificate of the R.San.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint  
Board.

‡Certificate of the R.San.I. for Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

§Certificate of the R.San.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

¶Certificates of Liverpool University for Sanitary Science and Fuel  
Economy.

+ Certificate of City and Guilds London Institute for Boiler House Practice

Clerks:

### Health Department.

Mr. G. W. KAY (see District Sanitary Inspectors).

Mrs. M. L. WATT.

Mr. P. WADEMAN (Appointed 1st September, 1954).

### Cleansing Department.

Mr. J. R. SUNDERLAND.      Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON.

### Remaining Staff employed as at 31st December, 1954.

Driver/Disinfector/Rodent	....		Cleansing Foreman	....	....	1
Control Operator	....	1	Cleansing Operatives	....	....	52
Abattoir Foreman	....	1	Public Convenience			
Abattoir Labourers	....	2	Attendants (Female)	....	....	3
Mortuary Attendant						
(Part-time)	....	1				

**Staff employed by the West Riding County Council on  
Public Health Services within the Borough of Keighley.**

**Chief Clerk:**

Mr. S. SANDERSON.

**Clerks:**

Mrs. F. M. BEBB (née Leighton).  
Miss M. C. RHODES.  
Miss I. BANNISTER.  
Mrs. J. HARTLEY (née Hindson).  
Miss M. WARD.  
Miss P. OGDEN.  
Mrs. R. WARD.  
Mrs. C. HALE (Appointed 28th June, 1954).

**School Clinic Clerk:**

Miss R. PILLING.

**Health Visitor/School Nurses:**

Nurse M. SHIPLEY (Resigned 31st January, 1954).  
Nurse D. S. McCONVILLE.  
Nurse E. M. RHODES.  
Nurse E. M. SUNDERLAND (Resigned 14th March, 1954).  
Nurse H. M. SPENCER.  
Nurse D. SMITH.  
Nurse D. BARNES.  
Nurse R. ABOUND (Appointed 7th July, 1954).  
Nurse M. O. BLAND (Appointed 7th July, 1954).  
Nurse M. A. POTTER (Appointed 1st October, 1954).

**Tuberculosis Health Visitor:**

Nurse S. A. CUNLIFFE.

**Midwives:**

Nurse A. E. HUMPHRIES.  
Nurse E. A. BRADLEY  
Nurse G. FIELD.  
Nurse H. WALKER.  
Nurse D. BELLWOOD

**Home Nurses:**

Nurse A. DONNELLY.  
Nurse A. JOY.  
Nurse L. M. PROCTOR (née Foxton).  
Nurse K. DALEY.

**Home Nurse/Midwife:**

Nurse F. L. SMITH.

Remaining Staff employed as at 31st December, 1954.

Oakworth Road Day Nursery:

MATRON	....	....	1	COOK (Part-time)	....	1
DEPUTY MATRON		....	1	CLEANERS (Part-time)	....	2
NURSERY NURSES		....	3	HANDYMAN (Part-time)		1
NURSERY STUDENTS		....	4			

Westgate Child Welfare Centre:

Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre:

CLEANER (Part-time)	....	1	CLEANER (Part-time)	....	1
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Divisional Health Office:

HANDYMAN (Part-time)		1	HOME HELPS	....	....	21
----------------------	--	---	------------	------	------	----

Branshaw View Occupation Centre:

SUPERVISOR	....	....	1	NURSERY ASSISTANTS	....	2
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR			1	HANDYMAN/CARETAKER		1

*STATISTICS AND  
SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF  
THE AREA*



## VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:—		Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	....	720	375	345	
Illegitimate	....	25	11	14	
Total	....	745	386	359	Uncorrected 13.34 Corrected 13.47

## Stillbirths:—

Legitimate	....	15	8	7	
Illegitimate	....	3	—	3	
Total	....	18	8	10	0.32

## Deaths

(all causes)	797	369	428	Uncorrected 14.29 Corrected 13.43
--------------	-----	-----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

					Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	....	27	14	13	
Illegitimate	....	1	—	1	
Total	....	28	14	14	37.58

## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Legitimate	....	19	9	10
Illegitimate	....	1	—	1
Total	....	20	9	11

Rate per 1,000 Live  
and Still Births.

Maternal Deaths	3	—	3	3.93
-----------------	---	---	---	------

## Area Comparability Factor:—

Births	....	....	....	....	1.01
Deaths	....	....	....	....	0.94

# Birth, Mortality and Infectious Diseases Rates for Keighley, the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales.

	Keighley Municipal Borough.	Administrative County.	England and Wales.
Live Birth .....	13.3	15.1	15.2 (a)
Death .....	14.3	11.9	11.3 (a)
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tub. but inc. Syphilis and other V.D. ....	0.05	0.08	* (a)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory....	0.18	0.16	0.16(a)
Tuberculosis, Other .....	0.00	0.02	0.02(a)
Tuberculosis, All Forms ....	0.18	0.18	0.18(a)
Cancer .....	2.24	2.01	2.04(a)
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....	2.29	1.84	* (a)
Heart and Circulatory .....	5.75	4.54	* (a)
Respiratory Diseases .....	1.29	1.22	* (a)
Maternal Mortality .....	3.93	0.89	0.69(b)
Infant Mortality .....	37.6	28.0	25.5 (c)
Stillbirth .....	23.6	25.9	23.4 (b)
Typhoid Fever .....	0.00	0.00	0.00(a)
Paratyphoid Fever .....	0.00	0.02	0.01(a)
Meningococcal Infection ....	0.02	0.03	0.03(a)
Scarlet Fever .....	1.49	1.25	0.96(a)
Whooping Cough .....	1.13	2.03	2.39(a)
Diphtheria .....	0.00	0.00	0.00(a)
Erysipelas .....	0.16	0.19	0.12(a)
Smallpox .....	—	—	—(a)
Measles .....	0.73	3.47	3.32(a)
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis):			
Paralytic .....	0.04	0.03	0.03(a)
Non-paralytic .....	0.00	0.01	0.01(a)

\* Figures not available.

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

## AREA.

Keighley, incorporated as a Municipal Borough in the year 1882, now covers an area of 23,611 acres, and is therefore the largest non-county borough in the United Kingdom.

## POPULATION.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1954, was 55,860. The estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough has fluctuated during recent years as follows:—

1945	....	52,450	1950	....	56,980
1946	....	54,780	1951	....	56,630
1947	....	55,520	1952	....	56,260
1948	....	56,520	1953	....	55,940
1949	....	56,570	1954	....	55,860

In the preliminary report on the 1951 Census the Registrar General gave the following provisional figures regarding population:

Population 1931 .... 56,537. Males 26,022. Females 30,515.

Population 1951 .... 56,939. Males 26,021. Females 30,877.

## HOUSING.

The estimated number of inhabited houses as at 31st December, 1954, according to the rate books was 18,730. 273 new houses were built during the year, no houses were demolished but 5 houses were closed under the Housing Acts. The new houses have been built in the various Wards of the Borough, as shown below.

East.	Haworth.	Morton.	North-West.	Oakworth.	Oxenhope.	West.
100	20	3	108	20	17	5

## RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value as at 31st March, 1955, was £390,520, and the actual product from a 1d. rate during the financial year 1954-55 £1,539 16s. 11.149d.

## PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The average number of persons registered as wholly unemployed during the year was 75 men and 22 women, as compared with 85 and 20 respectively during 1953. In addition, there were temporarily stopped 13 men and 6 women, as compared with 12 and 4 in the previous year.

The wholly unemployed registered was fairly steady throughout the year, but the temporarily stopped did vary and at some periods was almost nil.

## STREET ACCIDENTS.

I am pleased to report that only 2 fatal road accidents occurred within the Borough during the year. Briefly the details are as follows:—

Date.	Time.	Place.	Description.
8. 1.54	5-30 p.m.	South Street, Keighley, at junction with Goulbourne Street.	Killed Female, 57 years. Motor Lorry and Pedestrian.
9.10.54	6-45 p.m.	Ilkley Road, Riddlesden, 124 yards junction with Banks Lane.	Killed Female, 82 years. Motor Car and Pedestrian



**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF CAUSES OF  
DEATH DURING 1954 (Residents only).**

Diseases.	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	8	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other .....	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease .....	—	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	1	—
8. Measles .....	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ....	—	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .....	11	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ....	9	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .....	—	12
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .....	—	8
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	34	40
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	1	2
16. Diabetes .....	—	3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .....	51	77
18. Coronary Disease, Angina .....	62	35
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	13	13
20. Other Heart Disease .....	74	110
21. Other Circulatory Disease .....	8	6
22. Influenza .....	2	—
23. Pneumonia .....	8	9
24. Bronchitis .....	26	22
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ....	4	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	8	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	3	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	4	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	6	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .....	—	3
31. Congenital Malformations .....	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases .....	23	49
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	3	2
34. All other Accidents .....	7	10
35. Suicide .....	1	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War .....	—	—
All Causes .....	369	428

# DEATHS OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED DURING 1954.

Distribution as to place of death.

Central	East	North East	North West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Institu- tions	Inward Transfers	Total
53	49	49	50	65	51	53	24	36	34	244	89	797

Allocated according to age.

Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
27	1	—	2	6	28	168	565	797

Causes of and ages at death of Infants dying under 1 year of age  
registered during 1954 (Residents only).

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total under 1 year.
Asphyxia .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Atelectosis .....	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Broncho Pneumonia .....	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	4
Gastro Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hirshsprungs Disease .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus .....	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Peritonitis .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity .....	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Insufficient evidence to ascertain cause of death .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total .....	17	1	—	1	19	5	2	—	1	27

Comparative Statistics for 1950-54.

Year	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS.						STILL BIRTHS.						DEATHS.					
		Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total	Rate (a)	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate (a)	Male	Female	Total	Rate (a)
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female								
1950	56,980	414	389	20	17	840	14.7	4	10	1	—	15	0.2	404	448	852	14.9		
1951	56,630	386	383	19	25	813	14.3	8	8	—	3	19	0.3	443	453	896	15.8		
1952	56,260	382	397	19	15	813	14.4	4	11	1	—	16	0.2	399	394	793	14.0		
1953	55,940	414	366	20	16	816	14.5	13	15	—	—	28	0.5	421	417	838	14.9		
1954	55,860	375	345	11	14	745	13.4	8	7	—	3	18	0.3	370	428	798	13.4		

Year	INFANT DEATHS.						DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS.						MATERNAL DEATHS.		
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total	Rate (b)	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Number	Rate (c)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female					
1950	16	15	3	—	34	40.4	8	10	2	—	20	2	2.3		
1951	11	11	—	3	25	30.7	7	6	—	1	14	1	1.2		
1952	11	10	—	—	21	25.8	9	7	—	—	16	—	—		
1953	11	8	2	—	21	25.7	7	6	1	—	14	—	—		
1954	14	13	—	1	28	37.5	9	10	—	1	20	3	3.9		

- (a) Rate per 1,000 estimated population, corrected in the case of Live Births and Deaths.  
 (b) Rate per 1,000 Live Births.  
 (c) Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.



**GENERAL PROVISION OF  
HEALTH SERVICES  
WITHIN THE BOROUGH**

## 1.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF KEIGHLEY.

### Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

### Laboratory Service.

Laboratory work for the area is performed by the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council situate at Bradford, and I am indebted to Dr. H. G. Smith and his staff for their co-operation throughout the year.

Facilities are afforded to General Practitioners, on whose behalf the collection and submission for bacteriological examination of all types of specimens are arranged by the Department. This has proved of value in enabling early diagnosis, early preventive action in the control of infectious disease, and in reducing exclusion from school, etc.

### National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes provision for securing the necessary care and attention for persons who—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Local Authority may on receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, authorise an application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance therein for a period not exceeding three months.

Under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Local Authority can, where urgent removal is considered necessary, authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate action seeking an Order from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

A number of cases are brought to the attention of the Department each year. Every endeavour is, however, made to remedy or alleviate the circumstances before applying for a Court Order.

I am happy to record that it has not been found necessary to take any action in accordance with the terms of the above legislation during the year.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 50 of the above Act places on the Local Authority a duty to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who

has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

The Local Authority were required to take action in connection with this section of the Act on one occasion only during the year.

### Mortuaries.

There are two Mortuaries in the Borough, situate at Utley and Haworth; the Utley Mortuary is the one nearest to the Town Centre, and as will be seen from the following table, the greater number of post mortems were held there during the year. The Utley Mortuary is suitably sited; there are adequate viewing facilities available for relatives, it is well lighted, there is a good supply of hot and cold water and a lavatory is provided. Conditions are not so good at the Haworth Mortuary, where the accommodation consists of one room only, which is used for post-mortem examinations; there is, however, a supply of hot and cold water and the room is suitably lighted. Both Mortuaries are served by one part-time attendant.

Site of Mortuary.		Age Groups and Sex.																				
		0-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-70		71-80		81 & over		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Utley	....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	4	7	13	3	4	3	1		1	29	15
Haworth	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	1	1	2	1		3	11	6
Total	....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	5	7	20	4	5	5	2		4	40	21

### Cleansing Station.

The cleansing of verminous persons and their clothing and the treatment of persons suffering from scabies (with the exception of school children) is undertaken at the Cleansing Station; treatment in both cases being performed free of charge. One adult male was found to require treatment during the year.

In order to prevent the importation of bed bugs into Corporation houses through the medium of household effects and clothing from insanitary houses, arrangements are made as follows:—

- (1) The provision of the Disinfestation Station on Corporation property at Marley, where there are bathing facilities, waiting rooms, cubicles and sanitary conveniences, also a "Thresh" high pressure steam disinfector in which clothing and soft goods (e.g. bedding) are disinfected, and
- (2) The subjection of household effects by a firm of Fumigators to liquid H.C.N. gas whilst the tenants are bathing and their bedding and clothing are being dealt with in the steam disinfector. On completion of fumigation the whole of the goods are removed to the new house.

Twelve families were dealt with under the provisions of this scheme during the year.

The Station is opened as required, but could in an emergency, be put into full operation within twelve hours.

### **School Health Service.**

See separate report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1954.

### **Keighley Infant Aid Society.**

This Society continued to operate throughout the year and gave assistance in those cases appropriate to its sphere of activity, which is gratefully acknowledged.



## 2.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

### National Health Service Act 1946.

#### Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

##### Provision of Clinics.

The provision of Child Welfare Centres was not varied during the year, however, due to the small number of attendances at the Oakworth C.W.C. it was found necessary to combine the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

Details of the various clinics provided within the Borough are set out in the following table.

Situation of Clinic.	Type of Clinic.	When Held.
Haworth Child Welfare Centre, Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth.	Child Welfare	Every Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Every Wednesday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises	Every Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
Morton Child Welfare Centre, Morton Memorial Institute, Morton.	Child Welfare	Alternate Fridays 2 to 4 p.m.
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Oakworth.	Child Welfare	Alternate Thursdays with Oxenhope Clinic, 2-30 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Same day as above, 2 to 2-30 p.m.
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Oxenhope.	Child Welfare	Alternate Thursdays with Oakworth Clinic 2-30 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Same day as above, 2 to 2-30 p.m.
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre, The Mansion House, Victoria Park, Keighley.	Child Welfare	Every Wednesday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Every Tuesday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Immunisation	First Monday in every month 2 to 4 p.m.
Westgate Child Welfare Centre, Oakworth Road, Keighley.	Child Welfare	Every Thursday 2 to 4 p.m.
		Every Friday 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Every Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m.
		Every Friday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises	Every Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
	Immunisation	Last Monday in the month 2 to 4 p.m.

The following tables show the use made of the Child Welfare Centres during the year by (a) Children under 5 years of age; (b) Expectant Mothers; (c) Post-Natal Mothers.

There was again an overall decrease in the total number of attendances when compared with the previous year. The reduced number of individual children who attended at Child Welfare Clinics is accounted for to a great extent by the decrease in the birth rate, which also partly accounts for the lower attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The attendance of women at joint Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics for post-natal examinations is worthy of special mention, as it will be noticed that only a very low percentage of those attending the Ante-Natal Clinic returned for a post-natal examination.

The Ante-Natal Relaxation classes are now well attended; these classes are invaluable in providing a friendly and understanding atmosphere between midwife and patient, and it is planned to extend such classes as soon as the opportunity permits.

On the whole the attendance rates may be regarded as satisfactory when compared with the total births registered.

# Child Welfare Clinics.

25

Name of Centre.	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month.	No. of children who first attended a centre of this Local Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age.	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total No. of Children who attended during the year.	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total Attendances during the year.
			1954.	1953.	1952-49.		Under 1 year.	1 but under 2.	2 but under 5.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Haworth Child Welfare Centre	4	49	47	43	27	117	378	302	63	743
Morton Child Welfare Centre	2	17	14	22	16	52	180	76	19	275
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre	2	29	22	23	8	53	196	65	13	274
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre	2	24	22	12	15	49	126	54	37	217
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre	8	151	145	134	93	372	2103	640	202	2945
Westgate Child Welfare Centre	8	290	280	205	50	535	3069	503	51	3623
Total	26	560	530	439	209	1178	6052	1640	385	8077

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Name of Centre.  (1)	Number of sessions now held per month.			Number of women in attendance.		Total number of attendances made by women during year.	
	Combined with I.W. (2)	Separate Sessions.		Number of women who attended during year. (5)	Number of new cases included in column 5. (6)	Combined with I.W. (7)	Separate Sessions. Doctors (8)  *Midwives only (9)
		Doctors (3)	*Midwives only (4)				
Haworth Child Welfare Centre ....	—	4	4	73	29	—	323
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre ....	—	2	—	13	7	—	44
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre ....	—	2	—	25	15	—	115
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre ....	—	4	—	105	72	—	388
Westgate Child Welfare Centre ....	—	8	4	410	286	—	1361
Total for Clinics ....	—	20	8	626	409	—	2231
							490

\* For the purpose of Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises.



### Post-Natal Clinics.

(1)	Number of sessions now held per month.		Number of women in attendance.		Total number of attendances made during the year.
	Doctors' Sessions.	Midwives' Sessions.	Number of women who attended during the year.	Number of new cases included in column three.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Post-Natal Examinations undertaken at Joint Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	12	—	7	7	7
Total	12	—	7	7	7

### Births.

Details of the number of births notified during the year, with the adjustments for transferred notifications, are set out in the following table, which also shows the allocation between Domiciliary and Institutional confinements.

Details.	Domiciliary.		Institutional.		Total
	Live.	Still.	Live.	Still.	
(a) Primary Notifications ....	192	7	703	12	914
(b) Add Inward Transfers	1	—	46	—	47
(c) Total Notifications received ....	193	7	749	12	961
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	1	—	186	4	191
(e) Total Adjusted Births	192	7	563	8	770

A more detailed analysis of institutional births provides the following information:—

Born in (a) Hospitals ....	....	....	147	4
(b) Maternity Homes	....	....	380	4
(c) Nursing Homes	....	....	36	—
(d) Total	....	....	563	8

### Care of Premature Infants.

The following table shows details of the number of Premature Infants, i.e. babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation, born during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Borough.

(1) Weight Group lbs.	(2) Live Births.	(3) Still Births.	(4) No. in col. 2 who sur- vived for 28 days.	(5) No. of Domiciliary Confinements	(6) No. of Institutional Confinements
5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	19	1	18	1	19
$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	17	2	14	5	14
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	2	1	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$ —4	4	1	2	3	2
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1	4	1
$2\frac{1}{2}$ —3	1	1	—	—	2
2 — $2\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	—	—	3
$1\frac{1}{2}$ —2	2	—	—	—	2
$1\frac{1}{2}$ and under	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	50	8	37	14	44

**The Progress of Premature Babies born in the year 1949.**  
**(Twelve Year Survey).**

**To Mothers normally resident in the Borough irrespective  
of the place of birth\*.**

(1) Weight Group. lbs.	(2) No. dying during 1st year of life.	(3) No. dying during 2nd year of life.	(4) No. dying during 3rd year of life.	(5) No. surviving over 4 years.
5 — 5½	3	—	—	38
4½ — 5	1	—	—	3
4 — 4½	—	—	—	7
3½ — 4	1	—	—	—
3 — 3½	3	—	—	1
2½ — 3	—	—	—	—
2 — 2½	2	—	—	—
1½ — 2	—	—	—	—
Total ....	10	—	—	49

\* Information of the survival of 7 children who are now permanently resident outside the Administrative County is not available.

Special equipment, for use in the nursing of premature babies born at home, is maintained at the Keighley Ambulance Depot, from where it can be delivered direct to the home at the request of doctor or midwife at any time of the day or night. Should the use of this equipment be desired, arrangements have been made for the nursing of the case to be handed over to one of the midwives specially trained in the care of premature babies.

It will be appreciated that premature infants, as previously defined, includes a large proportion of small but healthy babies, who require little more than ordinary care; on the other hand, some infants are so small as to have little chance of survival. In between the two extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies.

### Day Nurseries.

As a result of the authority's revised policy with regard to Day Nurseries, the Woodbine Day Nursery, which was originally opened on the 24th November, 1941, was closed on the 1st December, 1954, and the hours of opening at the remaining Nursery situate off Oakworth Road and providing fifty places, restricted to between 8-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m., Monday to Friday inclusive.

Furthermore, only those cases which are classified as health cases, may now be accommodated.

Details of the number of children on the Register at the end of the year, together with the average attendances, are given in the following table.

Nursery.	No. of approved places.		No. of children on Register at end of year.		Average daily attendance.		Approved for training.
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	
Woodbine, Skipton Road .....	20	20	—	—	3.94	14.57	0—5
Oakworth Road ....	25	25	5	15	6.85	14.30	0—5 (3.12.54)

### Section 23—Midwifery.

Details of the number of Midwives practising within the area during the year are given in the following table.

(1) Midwives employed by the Authority	....	....	....	6
(2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:				
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of National Health Service Act	....	—		
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	....	....	....	—
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	....	....	....	15
(4) Midwives in Private Practice	....	....	....	—

The following table shows details of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year.



Employment of Midwives.		Number of Deliveries Attended by Midwives in the Area during the year.					
		Domiciliary Cases.				Totals.	Cases in Institutions.
		Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.			
		Doctor present at time of delivery of child. (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child. (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another). (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child. (5)		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a)	Midwives employed by the Authority .....	3	95	8	85	191	—
(b)	Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act .....	—	—	—	—	—	715
(d)	Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....		3	95	8	85	191	715
(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day ....		....	....	....	....	....	166
(f) Breast Feeding. Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day ....		....	....	....	....	....	144

### Notifications received from Midwives.

The following statutory notices were received from Midwives during the year:—

1. Death of (a) Mother	....	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Child	....	....	....	....	....	8
2. Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	21
3. Laying out of the dead	....	....	....	....	....	2
4. Substitution of artificial feeding	....	....	....	....	....	104
5. Liability to be a source of infection	....	....	....	....	....	1

### Medical Aid Notices:

No. issued because of complications arising in/during Pregnancy. Labour. Lying-in. The Child. Total						
(1) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	....	1	11	5	2	19
(2) Others	....	2	15	7	6	30
Cases in Institutions	....	—	21	9	3	33
Totals	....	3	47	21	11	82

The conditions for which the Medical Aid Notices were issued are set out hereunder:—

#### Pregnancy.

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	....	1	Miscarriage	....	....	1
Blood Pressure	....	1				

#### Labour.

Adherent Placenta	....	2	Breech Presentation	....	2
Ruptured Perineum	....	27	Rupture of Old Scar	....	2
Prolonged Labour	....	9	Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	....	1
Malpresentation	....	1	Failure of Foetal Heart	....	1
Obstetric Shock	....	1	Uterine Inertia	....	1

#### Lying-in.

Breast Condition	....	1	Unsatisfactory Condition of Patient	....	....	2
Rise of Temperature	....	1	Swollen Glands	....	....	1
Post Partum Haemorrhage	....	4	Separation of Symphysis			
Urinary Condition	....	1	Pubis	....	....	1
Pyrexia	....	2	Vaginal Laceration	....	....	1
Tender Thigh	....	1	Phlebitis	....	....	2
Sub Involution	....	4				

### The Child.

Abnormal Abdominal				Haemorrhage of Alimentary			
Muscles	....	....	1	Tract	....	....	1
Melaeno Neonatorum	....	....	1	Asphyxia	....	....	1
Vomiting Blood	....	....	2	Tanticallis	....	....	1
Haematemesis	....	....	1	General Condition	....	....	3

### Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia and Pethedine.

All the Midwives employed by the Authority in this area are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board, and each Midwife has been provided with a Gas and Air Machine. Gas and Air Analgesia was administered on 93 occasions by the Authority's Midwives, when the doctor was not present at the time of delivery and on 5 occasions when the doctor was present, pethedine was administered by the Authority's Midwives on 75 and 4 occasions respectively.

### Section 24.—Health Visiting.

The Health Visitor has a very important role in the Public Health Services as she is in direct contact with the public, and is therefore able to offer advice on a number of problems and at the same time ensure that the individual receives the greatest benefit from the services available.

Details of the number of visits made by Health Visitors during the year are set out in the following table.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year. (1)	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Child- ren age 1 and under 2 years	Child- ren age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds.	Other Cases	Total No. of families or households visited by Health Visitors (10)	Tuberculosis Visitors.
	First Visits (2)	Total Visits (3)	First Visits (4)	Total Visits (5)	Total Visits (6)	Total Visits (7)	Total Visits (8)	Total Visits (9)		Total visits paid to tuberculous households. (11)
3290	81	177	689	3832	2179	3768	4	1978	3151	965

### Section 25.—Home Nursing.

There are four Home Nurses and one Home Nurse/Midwife in the division, one nurse being responsible for each district. A relief nurse was employed to relieve the whole-time staff whilst they were on annual holiday.

Details of the work undertaken by the Home Nursing staff during the year are set out in the following table.



CLASSIFICATION.	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
(1) Medical ....	523	13797
(2) Surgical ....	81	2542
(3) Infectious Diseases ....	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis ....	1	66
(5) Maternal complications ....	2	42
Totals ....	607	16447
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year ....	443	12677
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year ....	8	51
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year ....	23	1584

### Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination in the area is carried out either by the family doctor or by attendance at one of the Authority's Clinics. Details of the numbers vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year are given in the following table.

	Age at date of Vaccination.					Total
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Vaccinated	113	19	11	7	33	183
Re-vaccinated	—	—	2	8	57	67

The scheme for Immunisation against Diphtheria is similar to that for Vaccination. The importance of this service is stressed on every available occasion. The number of persons immunised and the number given a reinforcing injection are:—

Primary Course.			Secondary or Reinforcing Injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).
Age at date of Final Injection.			
Under 5.	5—14.	Total.	
378	90	468	318

A scheme is in force for the immunisation of children up to four years of age against Whooping Cough. The scheme is on the same lines as for Vaccination and Immunisation against Diphtheria,



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Number of children who received a full course of immunisation.

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Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.
4	189	63	28	1

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### Section 27—Ambulance Service.

The details in the following table have been kindly supplied by the County Ambulance Officer and relate to the work carried out at the Depot situate in Keighley during the year ended 31st March, 1955.

Number of Patients conveyed	....	....	....	22,515
Number of miles run by County Vehicles	....	....	....	113,147
Number of journeys involved	....	....	....	7,583

#### Analysis of Calls made on Depot.

Admissions	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,797
Discharges	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,042
Transfers	....	....	....	....	....	....	410
Out-Patients	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,701
Accident Patients	....	....	....	....	....	....	565

Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	22,515
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Male	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,651
Female	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,864

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Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	22,515
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#### Analysis of Types of Cases Conveyed.

Stretcher	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,990
Sitting	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,525
Child	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,521
Baby	....	....	....	....	....	....	253

### Section 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care. Loan Equipment.

Various items of loan equipment are stored at the Divisional Health Office, the items generally required are air-rings, bed-pans, bedrests and mackintosh sheets. The list of loan equipment maintained in the Division is as set out below:—

Air Rings	Feeding Cups
Air Half-Bed	Hot Water Bottles
Bed Blocks	Mackintosh Sheets
Bed Cradles	Michel Clip Removers
Bed Pans	Sputum Mugs
Bed Rests	Steam Kettles
Chiropody Clippers	Urinals
Crutches	Wheel Chairs.

### Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements are made on receipt of a medical certificate from the patient's own doctor, and where no actual treatment is required, to provide Convalescent Home Treatment. Travel arrangements are made by the department, and patients are required to pay a proportion of the cost in accordance with their financial circumstances.

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year.

Vaccinated.	Age Groups.									Total All Ages	
	Under 1 year—Months.				Years.						
	-1	1-2	3-6	7-12	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
Male	....	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	15
Female	....	—	2	3	1	4	3	2	4	16	35
Total	....	1	4	4	2	5	5	3	6	20	50

### Tuberculosis—Extra Nourishment.

On receipt of a recommendation from the Tuberculosis Officer, 2 pints of milk per day are made available to the patient free of charge. Details of the action taken under the provisions of this scheme are given in the following table:—

(a) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 1st January, 1954	....	....	....	45
(b) Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	....	....	....	43
(c) Number of grants discontinued	....	....	....	41
(d) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1954	....	....	....	47

### Venereal Diseases.

The following table gives details of residents of the Borough who made their first attendance for treatment during the year at clinics held within the Geographical County. It is worthy of note, however, that for every discovered case who attends for treatment, it is estimated that there is at least one case undiscovered.

Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Other Conditions.	Total.
8	1	.41	60

### Section 29—Domestic Help Service.

The demand from old people for help in the home exceeds that from any other section of the population; it should be noted that many old people live alone and are semi-invalids. Close liaison

exists between the department and the Hospital for the chronic sick and early discharges are made possible by reason of the fact that a Home Help will be attending in the home.

The service progressed steadily throughout the year, and as will be seen from the following table, provided assistance in many homes for the reasons specified.

Classification of case.	No. of cases.	No. of hours employed.
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers) ....	37	2634
Tuberculosis ....	—	—
Chronic Sick (including Aged Infirm) ....	194	21007
Others ....	46	2443
Totals ....	277	26084

### Nursery and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

There are no Nurseries or Daily Minders in the Division registered under the above Act.

### Public Health Act, 1936.

The table below gives details of the Registered Nursing Homes in the area.

Name and address.	No. of Beds provided.		First Registered.	Registration Cancelled.	No. of inspections during year.
Maternity.	Other.				
The Nursing Home, 58, Devonshire St., Keighley ....	—	5	14/7/48	—	1 15/1/54
Ivy Bank Nursing Home, 62, Highfield Lane, Keighley ....	—	3	13/3/46	—	1 15/1/54
Sunny Bank Nursing Home, Braithwaite, Keighley ....	—	6	20/1/54	—	1 1/12/54

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

In conjunction with the Welfare Department an inspection of the undermentioned properties which are situate within the Borough and are Registered Disabled and Old People's Homes, were carried out during the year.

Address of Premises.	Year of Registration.	No. of places provided.	Date of inspection.
23, Ash Mount, Keighley ....	1951	5	8/9/54
Keighley and District Home for the Blind, Scott Street, Keighley ....	1952	13	8/9/54



### 3.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

#### Hospitals Provided.

The Hospitals in this area are administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee, under the direction of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board in accordance with the National Health Service Act 1946.

A list of the Hospitals managed by this Committee is set out hereunder:—

Keighley and District Victoria Hospital.  
Skipton General Hospital.  
Bingley Hospital.  
St. John's Hospital, Fell Lane, Keighley.  
Morton Banks Infectious Diseases Hospital, Keighley.  
Harden Bridge Hospital.  
Cawder Ghyll Maternity Hospital, Skipton.  
Raikeswood Hospital, Skipton.  
Castleburg Hospital, Settle.

#### Institutional Midwifery.

An allocation of 40 places per month has been placed at the disposal of the Division, selection of cases being dealt with in accordance with Ministry Circular RHB (51) 74. The following information with regard to Institutional Births which has been compiled from local birth returns is in respect of children born to mothers normally resident in the Division, irrespective of the place of birth.

			Live	Still.
Born in (a) Hospitals	....	....	147	4
(b) Maternity Homes	....	....	380	4
(c) Nursing Homes	....	....	36	—



*PREVALENCE OF AND  
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES*

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the "notifiable" diseases originally notified during the year, together with the final numbers after correction.

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)		Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)		Measles		Diphtheria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified (All ages)	40	44	38	26	2	—	—	1	22	21	—	—
Final numbers after correction:												
Under 1 year ....	1	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
1—2 years ....	1	6	12	4	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—
3—4 years ....	14	11	10	7	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
5—9 years ....	20	19	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10—14 years ....	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over ....	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All ages) ....	40	43	38	25	2	—	—	—	20	21	—	—

Age Group.	Ac. Pneumonia		Dysentery		Acute encephalitis.				Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally Notified (All ages)	8	3	103	111	1	—	1	—	3	6	1	—
Final numbers after correction:												
Under 5 years ....	—	—	46	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ....	2	2	21	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—44 years ....	3	3	18	35	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
45—65 years ....	2	5	9	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and over ....	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Age unknown ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All ages) ....	8	13	96	107	1	—	—	—	3	6	1	—

	Number Originally Notified.	Number after Correction.
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—

### Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Set out below are details of the originally notified cases of "notifiable" disease which were admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Diphtheria	....	....	—	Meningococcal Infection	....	1
Dysentery	....	....	12	Poliomyelitis	....	2
Encephalitis, Acute	....	....	1	Scarlet Fever	....	52
Erysipelas	....	....	4	Whooping Cough	....	4
Measles	....	....	5	Pneumonia	....	4
Food Poisoning	....	....	1			

### Food Poisoning.

There was only one case of Food Poisoning notified during the year; the diagnosis being confirmed.

### Smallpox.

I am indeed happy to be able to record that once again not one case of Smallpox was notified during the year. It is, however, worthy of note that the last case in this area occurred in 1930, in which year 8 cases were notified.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following table sets out the position with regard to the occurrence and follow-up of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

(1) Total No. of cases notified during the year	....	—
(2) No. of cases in which:		
(a) Vision was lost	....	—
(b) Vision impaired	....	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	....	—

### New Claims to Sickness Benefit.

The fluctuation in the weekly figure of the total number of new claims to sickness benefit, compiled in the Local Office of the Ministry of National Insurance, gives some indication of the general health of the population, notably in the progress of seasonal or epidemic influenza. The weekly number of new claims to sickness benefit received at the Keighley office of the Ministry of National Insurance is supplied by the Regional Controller through the West Riding County Council. The figures in respect of May to September inclusive were well below average, whilst the figures during the winter months, although considerably higher, did not indicate anything out of the ordinary. There was, however, a significant

drop in the number of claims received during the holiday periods, namely Easter, Whitsuntide, Keighley Feast Week and August Bank Holiday.

### Library Books.

During the year 185 books which had been in contact with cases of "notifiable" disease were disinfected; 90 were dealt with for the Keighley Public Library, 4 for local circulating libraries, and the remaining 91 for schools.

### Disinfection of Houses.

Private dwelling houses in which a case of "notifiable" disease is resident is disinfected either on the removal of the patient to an Infectious Diseases Hospital or on the completion of the patient's isolation at home. Under the provisions of this scheme, 101 houses were disinfected during the year.

### Cancer—Malignant Disease.

I understand from the Secretary of the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee that 42 new and 16 old cases of malignant disease were admitted to the Bradford Regional Radium Institute from the Keighley Victoria Hospital during the year and that the total number of nursing days in relation to these patients was 1,022.

### Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Keighley during the year.

### Tuberculosis.

The table set out below summarises the position with regard to cases on the register during the year.

Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1954.				Number of cases added to Register during the year.			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
174	138	53	30	23	12	6	8

Number of cases removed from Register during the year.				Number of cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1954.			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	28	11	6	182	122	48	32

The following tables show the number of formal notifications of Tuberculosis received, new cases found other than by formal notification and the number of cases admitted to and discharged from Sanatoria.



Formal Notifications.  
Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.

Age Periods.		0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	5	4	3	—	—	20
Respiratory Females	....	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	11
Non-Respiratory Males	....	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Non-Respiratory Females	....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	6

New Cases found other than by Formal Notification.

Age Periods.		0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Females	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Respiratory Males	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Admissions to, and discharges from, Sanatoria.

Respiratory.				Non-Respiratory.							
Admitted.				Discharged or Died.				Admitted.			
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
23	12	1	1	24	14	—	2	3	1	1	1

*SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA*

I am indebted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the following report.

### STAFF ORGANISATION.

The staff consists of Chief Sanitary Inspector, five District Sanitary Inspectors, one Junior Pupil, and one Lady Clerk. A van driver rodent operative is of general service to all concerned.

Each inspector has a district on which he is charged with all statutory duties of his office. The Chief Sanitary Inspector supervises the work, makes statutory and other reports to and applies the policy of the Health Committee.

Each inspector (one exception) is appointed by the Watch Committee under the Shops Act 1950, and by the Health Committee, along with Sergeants and Inspectors of Police as Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also the Chief Shops Act Inspector, Abattoir Superintendent, and Certifying Officer under the Housing Improvement Grants Scheme.

The work of the Sanitary Officer cannot be truly indicated on paper by tables and claims of achievements. The degree of his successful influence or otherwise depends entirely on the amount of patience, tolerance, sympathy and prescience he can bring to the problems of the man in the street. The following report may indicate to some extent the avenues of these efforts.

### WATER.

The Water Engineer has kindly supplied the following information.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population within the Borough for the year 1954 for all purposes—40.69 gallons; for trade purposes metered, 17.4 gallons; and for domestic and unmetered trade purposes 23.29 gallons.

During the year 208 samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination; of 104 filtered all were satisfactory; the remaining 104 samples were of unfiltered water.

### The following Mains have been laid during the year.

	6in. yards.	4in. yards.	3in. yards.
Firth Street, Haworth ....			55
North View Grove, Long Lee			86
Spring Wells ....			47
Thwaites Brow Housing Estate			187
Highfield Estate, Oakworth			89
Becks Road, Keighley ....			143
Heaton Estate, Riddlesden ....			149
Malvern Crescent, Riddlesden			10
Southlands Estate, Riddlesden			30

	6in. yards.	4in. yards.	3in. yards.
Westbourne Avenue ....			19
Bradford Road ....			15
East Parade, Keighley ....		38	
North Dene Road ....		220	
Braithwaite Housing Estate		400	
Raglan Street ....		69	
Holme House ....	800		
North Dene Road ....	753		
Braithwaite Housing Estate	60		
	1613	727	830

### Plumbo Solvency Samples.

Supply.	Date Sample Collected.	Approx. length of lead service pipe.	Result of Examination —pH      Lead Content value.    (grains per gall )	
<b>Keighley M.B.</b>				
<b>Watersheddles.</b>				
After standing in pipe for measured period	8. 3.54	20ft.	7.2	Nil
of half-an-hour      ....	21.10.54	20ft.	7.4	Nil
After standing in pipe	8. 3.55	20ft.	7.2	Nil
all night      ....      ....	21.10.54	20ft.	7.4	Nil
<b>Sladen Valley via Bracken Bank Storage Reservoir.</b>				
After stnding in pipe for a measured period	9. 3.54	40ft.		Nil
of half-an-hour      ....	21.10.54	20ft.		Nil
After standing in pipe	9. 3.54	40ft.		Nil
all night      ....      ....	21.10.54	20ft.		Nil

There are still private water supplies, particularly in connection with farm premises, which have been frequently sampled. Users are advised as to necessary precautions where the index of pollution indicated this as desirable. Such premises are outside the present economic possibility of having a suitable alternative wholesome supply laid on from the town's mains.

Working in conjunction with the Water Committee, the Health Committee have initiated and subsidised further towns main water supplies under their powers of the Public Health Acts.

Extension of town's supply to outlying districts such as Oxenhope, Goose Eye, Cackleshaw, Oakworth and Newsholme, where



comparatively small groups of dwellings are served by private supplies has or is now in the process of completion.

The table below shows the cost of the supply to the seven areas in question and the amount of subsidy to be met by the Health Committee.

Locality.	Estimated cost of providing supply.	Prescribed fraction of cost being one-tenth.	Estimated Annual Revenue.	Annual amount to be met by Health Committee.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Upper Marsh ...	1237	123 14 0	18 10 0	105 4 0
Goose Eye ...	786	78 12 0	18 1 3	60 10 9
Holme House	1290	129 0 0	9 9 0	119 11 0
Green Syke				
Spring Wells				
Newsholme ...	953	95 6 0	23 4 6	72 1 6
Oldfield Area ...	972	97 4 0	12 12 6	84 11 6
Cackleshaw ....	290	29 0 0	11 10 3	17 9 9
Leeming	1892	189 4 0	20 0 0	169 4 0
Tansy End				
Horkinstone				
	7420	742 0 0	113 7 6	628 12 6

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There has been no evidence of serious river or stream pollution brought to the attention of the Department during the year.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no privately owned swimming pools in the district, but the Corporation own two swimming baths of the first and second class type.

## DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The five sewage disposal works are fully described in the Annual Report for 1938.

2,685 yards of new sewer were laid during the year.

The districts of Upper Marsh and Laycock urgently need a sewerage system in order to abate frequently occurring nuisance and offensiveness to the health and comfort of residents in these areas. Town's water has been laid to the areas, and as a consequence the volume of sewage has increased and overtakes the existing obsolete and improvised cesspools and sumps. The residents of Marsh and Laycock are keen to modernise their houses, but their schemes of improvements are having to be deferred by the local authority because of the absence of proper means of

sewage disposal. In the Upper Marsh area pasture land is sewage-logged and useful private agricultural water supplies polluted by reason of the lack of drainage facilities.

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND REFUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Number of Water Closets (including Trough Closets) ....	24,745
Number of Waste Water Closets ....	1,657
Number of Pail or Tub Closets ....	223
Total Number of Closets in the district ....	26,625

Inspections were made regarding sanitary and refuse accommodation, in connection with which the following improvements were effected.

60 Waste Water Closets converted to Water Closets.

12 additional Water Closets were provided for old property.

40 Water Closets repaired or renewed.

278 Water Closets were provided for new houses.

758 premises were provided with regulation dustbins in lieu of unsatisfactory refuse receptacles.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Total number of premises dealt with ....	3,054
Total inspections for nuisances—Dwellings ....	1,476
Others ....	1,109
Total nuisances found ....	659
Number abated ....	601
Inspections and re-visits for other Statutory Purposes—	
Inspections ....	3,149
Re-visits ....	1,153
Number of Sanitary Improvements effected at premises controlled by Public Health and other Legislation ....	1,124
Number of interviews ....	1,030

### NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied with (including matters brought forward from 1953).	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Public Health Acts ...	116	3	81	4
Housing Acts ...	23	4	16	—
Factories Act ...	3	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies Order ...	—	—	—	—
Shops Act ...	4	—	—	—
Keighley Corporation Acts ....	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ....	—	—	—	—



## RE-HOUSING.

During the year 267 Housing Investigations were carried out and special recommendations in certain cases were forwarded to the appropriate committee.

Since the operation of the Act, 4,929 houses have been supplied with the "permitted number" by the Department.

## HOUSING SLUM CLEARANCE AND REPAIRS.

The Housing Act 1949 and the Repair and Rent Act 1954 presages a resumption of Slum Clearance by local authorities, and provides some rental increase incentive to property owners to resume essential repairs to dwelling-houses. The Acts also provide for the issue of Rent Restriction Certificates in those instances where the landlord proposes to increase the rent and where the tenant opposes the increase on the grounds that his house does not conform to a prescribed standard of habitability. Up to the end of 1954 very few owners had availed themselves of the permitted increase of rent, and only one tenant had formally applied for a Rent Restriction Certificate. Numerous enquiries from property owners left one with the impression that the rental increase incentive was not sufficiently financially attractive to them. On the other hand there is considerable evidence of tenants and landlords mutually agreeing to effect repairs and improvements on a financial basis whereby the tenant agreed to pay the statutory 8 per cent. rental increase for works of improvement and shared with the owner the costs of works of repair. Generally, however, there is still a considerable leeway of repairs to make up on good type terrace houses throughout the borough. If a comment can be thrown out to house owners generally, it is that the appearance of neatly pointed and attractively painted houses not only beautifies and upgrades the district, but encourages and stimulates tenants to maintain and improve the internal amenities. There is nothing more depressing and degrading of a locality than badly recessed wall pointings and paint bare and rotting woodwork of windows and doors. These exterior conditions are, according to degree of deterioration, matters which the local authority can take into consideration in deciding action to be taken under their various legal powers.

The resumption of slum clearance means a survey review of the town in general, and in particular those areas originally listed in 1939 (comprising 1,400 houses) as so inherently defective or so seriously neglected as to be unfit for habitation. Next year 1955 may prove to be quite an eventful year locally and nationally for the owners and occupiers of sub-standard dwelling-houses.

## HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Since the recent delegation of financial grant powers to local authorities there is evidence of increased use of the benefits of the Housing Acts 1949 and 1954 for this purpose.

During the second half of 1954 a total of 78 grants were awarded on certified completion of the same number of schemes. The grants totalled £7,571.

This type of work affords great satisfaction to the beneficiaries and to the officials who witness the uplifting effect of the provision of such essential necessities as a bathroom with hot and cold water circulation, an indoor toilet, wash basin, new and improved fireplaces, food larders, removal of causes of dampness and unsightliness which have obviously been the ambition of the tenants for years and now made more immediately possible by the financial assistance authorised by the Housing Act 1954. The applications for improvement grants was further stimulated in 1955, and at the time of writing the 250 mark had been passed, and a loan section of £20,000 is authorised for grant purposes.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, solely used by men, both of which were inspected on 29 separate occasions.

These houses are ancient improvisations and do not now conform to a reasonable standard of accommodation suitable for the changing type of occupier lodger using such premises. The old type of vagrant lodger has become almost extinct and is replaced by a regular labouring class type who cannot afford the higher rate of lodging and subsistence demanded at private houses.

There is evidence of demand for a modern municipal hostel to accommodate a population of approximately 100 working and retired men who have not been used to the conditions characteristic of the common lodging houses of the late 19th and early 20th century.

### **SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.**

7 sites for moveable dwellings were licensed subject to the sanitary conditions being brought up to the standard specified in the licences.

### **OUTWORKERS.**

Lists were submitted by 9 employers, showing the employment of 68 persons. In each case the premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.**

Routine smoke observations have been carried out during the year. 85 observations were made, resulting in 11 cautions, together with 1 statutory notice being issued.

Investigations into the causes of excessive smoke emission revealed that the trouble was due to:



- (a) Unsuitable burning appliances having regard to the load to be carried.
- (b) To defects which had been allowed to accumulate in the plant, or
- (c) Insufficient skill in stoking.

The last category was by far the commonest. There is no doubt at all that a competent stoker will save his and his employer's weight in gold and coal, given reasonable working conditions. By this is meant freedom from numerous other distracting jobs, a view of the chimney top from the boiler house, proper maintenance of draught mechanism and boiler plant, and flues to reduce leakages of air into the draught system which chill the temperature of the furnace and reduce combustion efficiency. Other mechanical causes of bad performance were due to absence of economiser units which result in a chilled feed water to the boiler and consequent increased fuel consumption to maintain steam pressure.

Many steam raising plants are highly inefficient due to neglect of maintenance and to obsolescence of design of plant for the load it has to take. The owners of such plant are warned that their only defence in the event of legal proceedings for excessive smoke emission is the one of having used the best practicable means. Under the circumstances noted in many plants such a plea would be rejected.

Expert assessment of a steam raising plant's deficiencies is now available through the Area Engineer of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, 20/22, St. Paul's Street, Leeds, 1.

In May, 1954, as a result of Parliamentary decision, the responsibility for industrial fuel efficiency was handed over by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to a non profit-making organisation—The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service—who maintain a staff of engineers, make surveys, offer advice to industrialists.

Such service and advice are confidential to the two parties concerned. The local authority, who have statutory powers of enforcing abatement of smoke nuisances, operate independently of the Efficiency Service.

It is now officially stated that the common excuse of poor quality fuel in smoke emission cases is used without foundation. There is no reason why the fuels supplied by the National Coal Board, after consultation with the user, should not burn satisfactorily and with a minimum of smoke.

### SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Twelve monthly deposits collected in gauges situate at Low Bridge Public Abattoir, Public Library and Oldfield, are as follows:—207 tons per sq. mile, 222 tons per sq. mile, 212 tons per sq. mile, and 105 tons per sq. mile respectively.

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

103 inspections were made of Food Premises.

The precautions outlined in previous reports are still being brought to the attention of food trades and their personnel generally.

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 83 bakehouses in the district, of which 6 are base-ment bakehouses licensed under the Factories Act, 1937, one such bakehouse was closed compulsorily on the grounds of unfitness.

### MEAT SUPPLY.

On the 4th July, 1954, derationing of meat became effective, and the abattoir became populated with traders who rejoiced in their reinstated freedom to buy and sell according to their own judgment and customers' demands. The routine of throughput changed entirely from that of a steady, even twice weekly allocation under the Ministry of Food organisation to that of an intensive and concentrated slaughtering of all classes of animals during the days Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. As a result of that change of incidence of throughput the following representation was addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for their support of a loan sanction of £20,000 to enlarge the lairage and cooling hall accommodation.

A 100% system of meat inspection is in force, and for the purpose of this system the Inspectors were on duty at the Public Abattoir and two other slaughterhouses on 709 occasions. Two applications for the renewal of licences at private slaughterhouses were refused by reason of the unsuitability of premises and locality.

### Statement in support of the Proposed Additional Lairage and Cooling Hall Accommodation, Public Abattoir, Borough of Keighley.

#### Slaughtering Figures.

1954.			Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Calves.
W/E.									
July	9th	....	(64)	111	(163)	256	(27)	52	8
	16th	....	(64)	89	(180)	303	(51)	58	3
	23rd	....	(71)	78	(178)	309	(25)	43	2
	30th	....	(31)	82	(44)	338	(4)	49	—
Aug.	6th	....	(65)	91	(230)	359	(30)	62	7
	13th	....	(75)	97	(228)	435	(26)	66	4
	20th	....	(78)	111	(261)	534	(38)	63	5
	27th	....	(87)	144	(287)	549	(41)	75	5
Sept.	3rd	....	(80)	137	(264)	526	(37)	71	8
	10th	....	(89)	152	(259)	494	(46)	66	4
	17th	....	(85)	143	(392)	480	(60)	93	9
	24th	....	(88)	155	(260)	490	(53)	106	4
Oct.	1st	....	(87)	150	(285)	486	(61)	109	6
	8th	....	(91)	177	(264)	484	(75)	121	11
	15th	....	(94)	184	(280)	485	(62)	122	7
	22nd	....	(91)	106	(298)	454	(63)	114	9
	29th	....	(92)	164	(273)	440	(71)	127	5

W/E.			Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Calves.
Nov.	5th	....	(90)	204	(282)	585	(91)	134	7
	12th	....	(88)	202	(284)	529	(81)	132	9
	19th	....	(92)	174	(245)	514	(101)	134	11
	26th	....	(94)	169	(238)	462	(105)	154	7
Dec.	3rd	....	(86)	161	(219)	431	(104)	172	8
	10th	....	(87)	135	(201)	402	(110)	162	8
	17th	....	(86)	183	(173)	325	(118)	374	8
	24th	....	(42)	98	(171)	254	(132)	315	1
	31st	....	—	112	(1)	263	—	36	1
1955.									
Jan.	7th	....	(87)	161	(129)	281	(90)	130	10
	14th	....	(93)	186	(156)	369	(104)	146	5
	21st	....	(84)	168	(189)	288	(100)	148	1
	28th	....	(82)	155	(134)	219	(76)	122	—
Feb.	4th	....	(73)	126	(123)	166	(109)	138	—
	11th	....	(76)	141	(122)	208	(100)	140	3
	18th	....	(80)	138	(119)	191	(133)	176	3
	26th	....	(68)	125	(114)	171	(125)	163	2
Mar.	4th	....	(64)	119	(110)	159	(99)	126	1
	11th	....	(70)	109	(79)	152	(144)	192	6
	18th	....	(75)	116	(86)	139	(116)	167	1
	25th	....	(78)	112	(107)	136	(90)	133	5
	31st	....	(78)	116	(119)	163	(102)	131	3
Apr.	8th	....	(82)	112	(119)	138	(101)	134	9
	15th	....	(41)	107	(48)	154	(34)	140	—
	22nd	....	(90)	113	(152)	183	(116)	155	—
	29th	....	(91)	128	(129)	199	(109)	142	4
May	6th	....	(92)	122	(126)	183	(117)	145	—
	13th	....	(83)	118	(121)	179	(85)	137	2
	20th	....	(83)	117	(119)	202	(108)	147	2
	27th	....	(80)	114	(134)	198	(105)	146	1
June	3rd	....	(47)	101	(92)	203	(54)	119	1
	10th	....	(84)	111	(129)	220	(80)	114	2
	17th	....	(89)	111	(128)	232	(90)	124	2
	23rd	....	(85)	111	(174)	257	(77)	100	1
	30th	....	(82)	109	(197)	310	(61)	102	1

The figures in parenthesis indicate the numbers slaughtered on Mondays.

**Lairage.** The lairage for cattle, although good in construction and design for a population of 45 animals, is regularly overcrowded to 60 or more, which prevents the animals resting recumbently prior to slaughter. During the seven months of derationing (which incorporates the annual peak period of slaughter) untoward losses giving rise to complaints of the following nature have been received. These are confirmed by official observation.

- (1) Occasional loss of valuable whole animals by asphyxiation due to restriction of posture and overcrowding.
- (2) Mutual injury to horned cattle reducing the meat content and value of the finished carcasses.
- (3) Exhausted animals (many of which have travelled from Ireland) killing out "blue" due to a higher than normal blood retention.



- (4) Tendency by the wholesale traders to monopolise the lairage to the exclusion of small retail traders. Control and adjustment of this tendency has resulted in wholesalers using improvised lairage as and where procurable in the district to the detriment of their business due to delays and increased cost of interrupted transport.

The present proposal is to erect within the abattoir additional accommodation for 50 cattle.

**Cooling Hall.** The maximum capacity of the one cooling hall is 85 cattle and 200 sheep or pigs. The pig slaughterhouse is unavoidably also used as a cooling hall when there is a maximum demand on the normal cooling accommodation. This results in overcrowding, retarded setting, difficulties of proper inspection and certification and likelihood of contamination of the finished carcase due to retention in a steamy pig slaughter house.

The cooling hall has the inherent defect of having too closely positioned overhead runways for carcase suspension on twin bar runners. Satisfactory spacing of runways would reduce the capacity for beef carcasses by approximately half, i.e. to 40 to 50. There is an unavoidable overcrowding of carcasses giving rise to difficulties amounting to great inconvenience of inspection for diseased conditions, impossibility amounting to great inconvenience of inspection for diseased conditions, impossibility of proper display for viewing by wholesalers and their prospective customers and a general tendency to retarding of rigor mortis and inaccessibility for quartering and cutting prior to transport. These difficulties are very real and intensive by reason of their frequent coincidence. Under the present throughput, and in the event of its substantial continuance during the summer months, there is considerable danger of meat taint development and maximum carcase and offal deterioration due to blow fly depredations.

The present proposal is to build an additional cooling hall with a capacity of 200 sides of beef and corresponding perimeter hanging facilities for sheep and calves.

This provision will release the existing cooling hall for use as a general cooling hall for pigs, sheep, calves and beef as required, according to the seasonal demand. Pre-war Keighley had not a heavy frozen or chilled meat consumption and present indications are that this preference for home produced carcasses will continue.

The proposed 12 feet wide passage between the new cooling hall and the existing slaughterhouse will relieve the congestion of carcase dressing during weekly peak periods. The eviscerated whole carcasses will be split by carcase saw and finally adapted in the passage prior to inspection in association with their identified offals. Expeditious removal from the slaughterhouse of inedible offals and parts will then be possible. The generally improved layout and more spacious accommodation will promote much better hygienic amenities and increase the peak and total slaughtering and dressing facilities for beasts by one third to one half.



This latter point is of considerable importance, as many of the wholesale butchers have expressed a desire to deal with increasing trade demands locally and in districts immediately adjoining Keighley, i.e. Bingley, Shipley, Steeton, Denholme, Skipton, Cross Hills, Silsden, Colne and Ilkley, in addition to business in more distant wholesale centres such as the Leeds, Bradford and Smithfield Markets, all of which have been regularly supplied with beef and lambs during the past six months.

Business enquiries have had to be deferred owing to limited accommodation, which was eventually lost by the wholesaler.

The implementation of the present proposals will enable the Council to consider the question of closure of the two remaining private slaughterhouses in the Borough. A potential third small private slaughterhouse approved by the Council and the Ministry of Food will probably not materialise. At the present time the prospective licence holder is being specially accommodated at the abattoir, and in fact his type of business has developed into that of a small wholesaler. Other local businessmen have expressed a desire for more accommodation in order to effect their own slaughtering arrangements in preference to buying from regional wholesalers. A leading wholesale firm of national standing have expressed an interest in the possible extension now proposed, in the sense that it will enable them to slaughter here at peak and other periods both weekly and seasonally.

**Income.** Possible sources of additional income are:—

- (1) That derived from anticipated additional throughput.
- (2) General increase in the comprehensive toll for lairage, stunning, dressing and hanging.
- (3) Institution of a special additional charge for lairage exceeding one day and night (Sunday excepted). This would make acknowledgment of exceptional use of lairage by wholesalers and others who keep their stock for several days by reason of business arrangements.
- (4) Special charges for animals slaughtered outside normal hours.
- (5) Institution of a "Pitch Rent" for wholesalers who request reservation of hanging facilities for purposes of display to prospective buyers.

**Traders.** In addition to three recognised established wholesale traders there are three minor wholesalers, one Co-operative Society consisting of 14 retail shops and 21 other private users of the Abattoir. There are 70 butchers' shops in the Borough.

**Regionalisation.** The scheme now submitted approximates to the provisional stage 11 development indicated in the report to the Ministry of Food in 1954 designed to cater for a population of 137,000 consumers. It is estimated that the present local population catered for is 60 to 65,000.

## Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir.

	Cattle (Exclud- ing Cows)	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Animals killed and inspected	3831	1357	999	16477	3336
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	7	32	14	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	540	439	24	525	783
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	14.15	32.11	5.61	3.27	23.95
<b>Tuberculosis Only.</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	34	2	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	480	418	—	—	81
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	12.55	33.31	.20	—	2.46

## Number of Animals Killed and Weight in lbs. of Unsound Meat Surrendered.

	Total No. of Animals Killed and Inspected	Whole Carcases.		Part Carcases.		Offal.		Total.	
		T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cows ... ..	1357	14427	3310	1429	3049	11357	16128	27213	22487
Other Cattle	3831	648	1084	1184	898	13718	11905	15550	13887
Sheep ... ..	16477	—	1053	—	452	—	2305	—	3810
Pigs ... ..	3336	229	2241	522	671	2164	3212	2915	6124
Calves ... ..	999	279	1658	—	90	—	203	279	1951
Totals ... ..	26000	15583	9346	3135	5160	27239	33753	45957	48259

Weight (in lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified.

Diseases.	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Abscess ....	218	867	21	13	—
Actinomycosis ....	220	380	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ....	282	69	—	—	—
Arthritis ....	30	—	5	112	—
Cirrhosis ....	2310	6891	450	66	—
Cysticercus Bovis ....	30	257	—	—	—
Decomposition ....	31	40	—	—	—
Dropsy ....	446	—	—	—	—
Emaciation ....	—	—	803	—	133
Enteritis ....	388	128	120	1935	214
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	432	—
Fever ....	30	—	—	—	—
Ill Bled ....	525	60	—	7	54
Immaturity ....	—	—	—	—	620
Inflammation ....	77	12	28	64	10
Injury, Bruising ....	1815	466	66	510	50
Jaundice ....	—	—	—	15	—
Johnne's Disease ....	1088	141	—	—	—
Joint Ill ....	—	—	—	—	550
Moribund ....	738	—	197	286	—
Nephritis ....	1013	210	—	—	168
Oedema ....	3324	—	—	226	—
Parasitic inc. Distomatosis and Fluke ....	2775	2759	1992	118	—
Pleurisy ....	171	387	10	33	—
Pneumonic Conditions ....	74	—	—	1102	—
Pyaemia ....	430	956	68	486	132
Septicaemia ....	1956	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis ....	2721	264	50	299	—
Septic Pericarditis ....	1786	—	—	—	—
Swine Fever ....	—	—	—	420	—
Tuberculosis ....	27213	15550	—	2915	279
Totals ....	49700	29437	3810	9039	2230

### Total Weight of Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

Types of Food Condemned.	Weight.			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Llbs
Tinned Meat ....	1	3	—	2
Tinned and Fresh Fruit ....	1	—	—	3
Tinned and Fresh Vegetables ....	1	8	2	8
Tinned Fish ....		3	3	2
Tinned Milk ....		1	2	8
Tinned Soup ....		1	—	23
Jam ....			1	2
Shrimps ....				5
Creamed Rice ....				4
Currants ....			1	22
Salad Cream, Sauces, Sandwich Spreads and Pastes ....				2
Cheese ....		1	1	15
Pickles ....				3
Jelly ....		7	—	22
Puddings ....				10
Groats ....			1	8
Cooked Meats ....		1	—	3
Fresh Fish ....			2	14
Dried Egg ....			1	14
Custard Powder ....				1
	4	10	0	8

### MILK SUPPLY.

In the Borough dealers' licences have been issued as follows:

Pasteurised ....	69
Pasteurised T.T. ....	65
Accredited ....	—
Sterilised ....	111
T.T. Raw ....	29

39 licences to retail undesignated milk are included in the above, in addition 1 supplementary licence to deal in Sterilised and 1 licence to pasteurise T.T. milk have also been issued.



## MILK SAMPLING.

No. obtained and sent to County Laboratory for Examination.	(a) To ascertain Cleanliness.		
	Grade of Milk.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
4	Tuberculin Tested	4	—
5	Pasteurised ....	5	—
12	Undesignated ....	12	—
<hr/> Total 21		<hr/> 21	<hr/> —

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

List of Registered Premises:—

Prepared Meat (Cooked)	....	....	....	....	138
Fish Friers	....	....	....	....	47
Ice Cream Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	22
Ice Cream Retailers	....	....	....	....	168
Bakehouses (Retail)	....	....	....	....	63
Bakehouses (Wholesale)	....	....	....	....	45
Food Hawkers and Mobile Shops	....	....	....	....	29
Licensed Houses	....	....	....	....	61
Butchers' Shops	....	....	....	....	70
Other Food Shops and Warehouses not registerable but subject to Sect. 13 Food and Drugs Act ....					462

## Sampling Powers.

Samples of the following classes of food were submitted to the Public Analyst.

	No.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk (Formal) ....	15	15	Nil
Milk (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Sausage (Informal) ....	16	14	2
Pork Pie (Informal) ....	2	2	Nil
Chicken Paste (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Meat Paste (Informal) ....	4	4	Nil
White Pepper (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Almond Marzipan (Informal)	1	1	Nil
Ground Almonds (Informal) ....	2	2	Nil
Sugared Coconut (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Ground Ginger (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Ground Cinnamon (Informal)	1	1	Nil
Almond Flavouring Essence (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Caramel Table Cream (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Double Cream (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil
Corned Beef Loaf (Informal) ....	1	1	Nil

In the case of sausage deficient in meat, the facts were reported to the Ministry of Food. That authority declined to fix a statutory

standard of meat content in order to leave traders and consumers free to decide on a basis of price the quality of sausage desired.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There has been a very marked improvement generally in the welfare provisions at factories and workshops during the past ten years. The war years and post-war years promoted an ever-increasing augmentation of male and female labour force in the mills and engineering workshops which compelled the provision of better amenities, including canteens, rest rooms, and cleaner and lighter adaptations of unsatisfactory premises.

It is noticeable that as the small manufacturer's business becomes incorporated into larger combines, so does the attitude towards the awareness and provision of better amenities change. In fact generally under these circumstances the legal welfare requirements are recognised as being of a minimum standard only. The new administrations accept it as such, and have no hesitation in substantially exceeding the statutory welfare provisions. It is no exaggeration to say that the welfare provisions at an industrial undertaking are an attractant to workers these days in the category of the pay rate.

### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Detailed information in respect of the Inspection of factories, together with defects found, are given in the following table.

#### Part I of the Act.

#### 1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	1	37	24	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	2	491	48	5	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	3	13	—	—	—	3
Total .....		541	72	5	—	

### Defects found in Factories.

Particulars	Number of Defects.				No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness .....	13	13	—	8	—
Inadequate Ventilation	2	2	—	1	—
Unreasonable Temp. ....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
Insufficient .....	1	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable or Defective	6	6	—	4	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	1	—
Other Offences .....	3	3	—	1	—
Total .....	27	27	—	16	—

### OUTWORKERS.

Lists were submitted by 9 employers showing the employment of 68 persons. In each case the premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The undermentioned samples were submitted to the Public Analyst:—

	Samples taken.	No. Doubtful or Adulterated.
Milk (Formal) ....	15	—
Other Foods (Formal) ....	—	—
Other Foods (Informal) ....	34	2

### Adulterated Samples, etc.

Ref. No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.	Observations.
23	Beef Sausage	Informal	Meat content 42.75%. This Beef Sausage should contain not less than 50% of meat.	Formal sample taken.
30	Pork Sausage	Informal	Meat content 53.63%. This Pork Sausage should contain not less than 65% meat.	In the absence of a Statutory standard of meat content the Health Committee withheld legal proceedings.



### **RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.**

Number of registered manufacturers	....	....	....	Nil
Number of licenced dealers	....	....	....	2

### **FIREGUARD PROVISIONS ACT.**

Number of Dealers	....	....	....	....	12
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### **FABRICS MISDESCRIPTION ACT.**

This Act prescribes the test for checking the advertised claim of inflammability of fabrics. No action was found necessary during the year.

### **FERTILISERS AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.**

These Acts prescribe the statutory statement of constituents to be indicated on the above commodities, subject to 5 per cent. variation tolerance. No infringement of the Acts were noted or reported.

### **HAIRDRESSERS, BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES.**

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in operation in the area and provides that no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the district unless he and those premises are registered by the Local Authority. There were 71 premises on the register at the close of 1954.

Observance of the bye-laws as to cleanliness of premises equipment and personnel employed was reasonable. No complaints from the public were received on the conduct of this type of business. Lady health visitors comment on the satisfactory conduct of ladies' hairdressing establishments in the borough.

### **MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.**

The above Acts, and Orders made thereunder, set out the legal requirements with regard to the labelling, with the country of origin, of certain imported foods; and during the year many visits were made to shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with their provisions.

Certain contraventions were found, but all were remedied when the offences were pointed out to the vendors. 5 traders were officially warned by the Town Clerk for contravention of the apples, tomato salmon labelling orders.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

Three tanners and leather dressers are of such long standing as to be outside the powers of period licensing. One other similar



trade was given a 30 years' period licence subsequent to extension of premises involving heavy capital expenditure.

A long established fat refiner, bone boilers, etc., business was also made the subject of long period licensing (20 years), following extension of his premises.

The tripe boilers, maggot breeder and rag and bone dealers are on annual licence.

There are bye-laws controlling the hygienic conduct of all the above offensive trades.

Number in Borough 10, comprising 4 Tanners and Leather Dressers, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner, 1 Maggott Breeder and 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

Number of Inspections, 28.

## **REPRESSION OF VERMIN.**

### **Rodent Control under Direction of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.**

The following tables give the administrative and operative action taken under the above direction.

The post of Rodent Operator was combined with that of Driver Disinfecter.

#### **Administrative Work.**

Number of visits to groups of premises	....	....	120
--	------	------	-----

#### **Work of Rodent Operator.**

##### **(a) Business and Private Premises.**

(1) Number of Premises treated:

Private	....	....	95
Local Authority	....	....	21

(2) Number of other Investigations re Rat Infestation 108

##### **(b) Corporation Sewers.**

Sewers throughout the whole district have been treated for elimination of rats on two separate occasions.

A 10% Test Bait was commenced on 21st June, 1954, and completed on 25th June, 1954, with a view to ascertaining the extent of any infestations.

The Test Bait revealed that some localities were quite clear, while others were earmarked for further maintenance treatment.

A Summary of the work done is as follows:—

(1) Number of manholes baited	....	....	769
(2) Number of Manholes where Pre-Bait taken	....		246
(3) Number of Manholes where Poison-bait laid	....		246

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries scheme whereby a grant is given towards the local authority costs of general repression of rats and mice at municipal and domestic premises was continued throughout the year. This arrangement is honoured by the Ministry provided the local authority give a free service at domestic premises and maintain all Corporation undertakings free from rodent infestation. Premises such as refuse tips, sewage works, abattoirs, trunk and subsidiary sewers, and other premises are frequently treated for this purpose.

The local authority have powers of enforcement of rodent destruction at industrial and commercial premises.

Many firms of specialists in this work are in existence whose services are readily engaged by industrialists and others.

### **Other Vermin.**

Cockroaches, book-lice, woodworm, crickets, house and blow flies, clover insects, golden spider, beetles, bees and wasps, food parasites of the families of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera are all brought under control these days by the use of H.C.N. Pot. Cyanide, D.D.T., and Gammexane residual powders, common washing soda (clover mites), and Pyrethrum. The public are advised of the specific remedy in each case.

The more repulsive infestations by bugs, fleas and lice are officially regarded as an indication of indifference and laziness on the part of tenants, unless the victim is a responsible person infested by "trekking" vermin from a source where the host has removed. Use of commercial preparations, plus some determination and persistence of treatment, quickly disposes of these conditions.

54 inspections were made of 43 verminous premises.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.**

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Council's Inspector under these Acts and senior officers of the Police act as officers of the Local Authority for the purpose of granting licences and other administrative duties. A summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, is as follows:—

#### **Anthrax Order, 1938.**

In 1954 there were 4 suspected cases, which were not confirmed.

#### **Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

6 Form "A" Notices were served. All these animals were slaughtered.

#### **Swine Fever Order, 1938.**

There were 12 suspected cases, of which none were confirmed.



### **Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Section 1).**

During the year 5 premises were licensed for use as pet shops, subject to the following Conditions.

#### **Conditions of Licence.**

1. No animal shall be displayed in a cage, hutch, box or other receptacle in such position as to expose it to interference or annoyance by persons or animals.

2. Animals shall at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.

3. Animals shall be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necesasry) visited at suitable intervals.

4. Animals and stock shall not be placed or kept in or outside the shop so as to render ingress and agress difficult in case of fire or other emergency.

5. The licensee shall ensure that a responsible person shall at all times be in or within a reasonable distance from the premises for the purpose of giving warning and taking other necessary steps in the event of fire or other emergency. In the case of premises which are lock-up, outside business hours, the licensee shall appoint a responsible person residing within a reasonable distance to the premises to have custody of the key. The name and address of such person shall be displayed in legible characters on the front door, or windows, of the premises, and be notified to the local Fire Brigade. A supply of water and sand and/or an efficient fire extinguisher, must always be available on the premises.

6. No animal which is suffering from, or could reasonably be suspected of, having come into contact with any other animals from any infectious disease, shall be brought or kept on the premises unless it is properly isolated from the other animals therein.

7. Animals shall not be handed to customers in unsuitable containers.

8. No mammal shall be sold unweaned, or if weaned, at an age which it should not have been weaned.

9. Where animals are kept in cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles placed on top of other cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles, effective means shall be provided for preventing water, food, or other droppings falling on to or contaminating the animals or other surroundings which are underneath.

### **SHOP ACTS, 1912-1950.**

These Acts deal with closing hours of retail shops, half-day closing orders, hours of employment of young persons and meal hours of shop assistants and Sunday trading restrictions.

This type of supervision is carried out simultaneously with the statutory duties laid on Local Authorities by welfare and hygienic provisions in the Act of 1950. These provisions aim at the control of temperature, ventilation and lighting in shops, suitable and sufficient sanitation, and washing and meal taking facilities.

In the case of food shops, these provisions, together with the hygiene of premises required of the Food and Drugs Acts, are enforced.

Notwithstanding the vague phrasing of most of this legislation every substantial food shop, store and warehouse in the town now has reasonable facilities for promoting cleanliness of premises and personnel.

There are 817 shops or premises carrying on retail business under the pervuew of the Shops Act 1912-1950. The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Shops Act Inspector and the District Sanitary Inspectors are appointed by the Watch Committee under the Acts. Numerous enquiries are dealt with regarding the responsibilities of traders under the Acts.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No proceedings arose out of action taken by the department during the year.



# RAINFALL.

The total amount of rainfall recorded during the year is given in the following table. The rainfall gauge is situated in a field at the rear of the Public Abattoir and the following table shows the daily readings taken during the year.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	in. —	in. —	in. —	in. .03	in. .30	in. —	in. .04	in. .80	in. —	in. —	in. .04	in. .15
2	—	—	.02	.06	.31	—	.06	—	—	.02	.02	.24
3	—	.02	.24	.12	.26	—	.05	.14	.04	.10	—	.30
4	—	—	.04	.01	.08	—	.08	.07	—	.05	.20	.53
5	—	—	.07	.50	.07	—	.04	.32	—	.22	1.00	.02
6	.22	.18	.30	—	.13	.03	.29	.02	.02	—	.07	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	.50	.07	.11	—	.12	—	—
8	.10	—	—	—	—	.06	—	.20	.03	—	.73	.95
9	—	.25	.03	—	—	.72	—	.42	.33	—	.06	.25
10	—	.55	—	—	—	—	—	.66	.04	.07	.05	.15
11	—	—	—	.02	—	—	—	—	.02	—	.10	.66
12	—	.38	—	—	.59	.02	.16	.37	.41	.05	.05	.05
13	.34	.01	—	—	.10	—	.08	—	—	.08	—	.65
14	.12	.03	.02	—	.08	—	.02	.26	.11	.80	—	.15
15	.18	—	—	—	—	.23	—	.30	.34	.04	—	—
16	.30	.02	—	.04	—	—	.05	—	.20	.56	—	.04
17	—	—	—	—	—	.04	.10	.85	—	.04	.04	—
18	.07	.18	—	—	—	—	.04	.08	.24	.40	—	—
19	.19	.20	—	.04	—	—	—	.26	.16	.03	—	.07
20	1.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10	.53	.05	.04	.10
21	—	—	.10	—	—	—	—	.45	.12	.04	.02	.18
22	—	.06	.08	—	—	—	.30	—	.16	.40	.21	.20
23	.04	—	—	—	.02	.06	.28	.48	.12	.42	.70	—
24	—	.16	—	—	.02	—	.11	—	.27	.50	.55	.40
25	—	.65	.28	—	.09	.18	—	—	.25	.10	.21	.10
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	.34	—	.09	.60	.89	—
27	—	—	—	—	.08	—	.40	—	.07	—	.40	.21
28	—	.06	.03	—	1.07	—	—	—	.09	.32	.02	—
29	.02	X	.33	—	—	—	.14	.02	.06	.09	.63	—
30	.03	X	—	—	.03	—	—	.02	.08	.08	.03	—
31	—	X	.16	X	—	X	—	—	X	.30	X	—
Total	3.10	2.75	1.70	.82	3.23	1.84	2.65	6.93	3.78	5.48	6.06	5.40



## CLEANSING

I am indebted to the Director of Cleansing for the following report.

The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of Pail Closets, the collection and disposal of House Refuse, the collection, processing and subsequent disposal of Salvage, and the cleansing and maintenance of Public Conveniences.

### **Pail Closets.**

The pail closets cleased by the Department are mostly situated in the outer areas of the Borough where no public sewers are available, or, as in a number of cases, where the public sewer is inaccessible. They total 526 in number and are located as follows:—

Hainworth	....	....	....	....	12
Haworth	....	....	....	....	48
Keighley Old Borough	....	....	....	....	22
Laycock and Newsholme			....	....	118
Morton	....	....	....	....	26
Oakworth	....	....	....	....	33
Oldfield	....	....	....	....	54
Oxenhope	....	....	....	....	147
Stanbury	....	....	....	....	66
					<hr/> 526 <hr/>

The pail closets are emptied weekly.

Two motor vehicles are employed on this work. These vehicles are each fitted with a galvanised iron tank occupying about one-third of the body space and into which the contents of the pail closets are emptied. The remaining two-thirds of the body space of the vehicle is used for the reception of house refuse. By this means the pail closets and dustbins are emptied at the same time, thus eliminating the need for two visits.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION.**

### **Composition of Refuse.**

The rise in the paper content of refuse has continued during the year despite the increase in the amount of paper salvaged and returned to industry for remanufacture. Another feature noted was the tendency of many householders using modern "all night" burning firegrates, to deposit the hot ashes from these in the dustbin in some cases immediately prior to the emptying of that receptacle by the refuse collector. This practice has given rise to an increasing number of fires in refuse collection vehicles. No



serious damage has yet arisen, thanks to prompt action on the part of drivers and collectors, and in all cases special arrangements were made at the refuse tip to ensure that no fire arose due to disposal of such loads. The need to allow sufficient time for the hot ash from this type of grate to cool after deposit in and before the emptying of the dustbin, will require to be more generously appreciated before any improvement can be expected in this direction.

### **Storage of Refuse.**

Although the replacement of defective dustbins continued fairly smoothly throughout the year, it was noticeable that there was an increase in the time taken to replace such bins, indicating a general reluctance on the part of owners to speedily fulfil their obligations in this respect. This, in turn, gives rise to an overall increase in the number of defective bins with a consequent slowing down of the collection service.

### **Collection of Refuse.**

The development of the new housing estates on the rising hillsides of the town continues to increase the difficulties and retard the speed of collection, particularly where, as in some recent schemes, all the houses on one side of the street have from two to three dozen steps in the approach to each house. In such instances, the provision of a service road at a more equitable level at the rear of the houses would appear to offer a solution of the difficulty, not only for refuse collectors, but for other tradesmen, such as coalmen, to whom the shortening of the length of carrying the load and the elimination of such obstacles as steps must be of vital interest and concern. That the provision of such a road would increase the cost of housing development cannot be gainsaid, but who can say that this primary cost will outweigh the cost of the extra time and labour required to empty the bins of these houses over the period of the life of the houses. The problem of ease of access for delivery of coal and collection of refuse, etc., was appreciated in former times, as is shown in the layout of the older parts of the town, and this is a case where our present day planners can learn something of advantage from the past.

The difficulty of obtaining, and retaining, sufficient labour to ensure the maintenance of a regular weekly collection remained during the year, with the result that frequency of collection was adversely affected during holiday periods, and when the sickness rate amongst employees was high. The average period between collections over the whole year was ten days in the central and more populous areas and fourteen days in the outer areas of the Borough.

The tonnage of house and trade refuse, including salvage collected, shows an increase of 1,185 tons, or 8.29 per cent., compared with the previous year.

Details are as follows:—

Total weight of refuse collected	....	....	....	15,480 tons
Total number of loads	....	....	....	10,553
Average weight per load	....	....	....	1 ton 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.
Average weight collected per day (265 days)	....			58.41 tons
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per annum				277.12 tons
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	....	....	....	15.1 cwts.
Weight of refuse per head per annum	....	....		5.54 cwts.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

### Development of Marley Tip.

The development of part of Marley Tip as playing fields continued during the year, the three acres graded and soiled last year being sown with grass. In November the eight acres now laid out were taken over by the Education Committee.

The tipping to finished level of the area adjoining the playing field was commenced.

### Refuse Disposal.

All the refuse is disposed of by tipping.

The greater proportion of the refuse was disposed of at Marley Tip, which has been in use for many years. The only other Tip used during the year was Griffie Fields, Oakworth, to which the majority of the refuse from the outlying areas of the Borough went for disposal.

Small outbreaks of fire continued to occur at both Tips. There were five outbreaks at Marley during the year, but these were quickly and effectively dealt with either by the staff or by the Fire Service. Because of the construction and method of development of the Tip at Griffie Fields, Oakworth, fires are much more difficult to deal with effectively. Insufficiency of adequate water supplies precludes the help of the Fire Service, except in the case of extreme emergency, and, consequently, outbreaks here are generally dealt with by sealing off the affected section. This is not always easy to accomplish as supplies of suitable covering material are practically non-existent due to the distance of the tip from the industrial area.

In April, a Bristol Angledozer was purchased for use at Marley Tip. By using a machine of this type nearly all manual work at the tip face has been eliminated, the tipped refuse receives greater consolidation, and the surface can be graded to required levels much more easily. In order to further the development of the tip as playing fields a Condor Scraper was purchased at the same time, to work in conjunction with the Angledozer. Not only has the equipment been very effective in facilitating the disposal of refuse,



it has proved, on several occasions, of considerable value to other Corporation Departments by assisting in the execution of some of the work being undertaken by them.

The tonnage of refuse dealt with during the period under review shows an increase of 3,180 tons, or 11.57 per cent., compared with the previous year. The tonnage of house refuse increased by 1,226 tons, while the amount delivered to the tip by private traders was 1,954 tons more than last year.

The weight of refuse dealt with is as follows:—

Refuse collected by Department	....	....	14,922 tons
Refuse delivered by Private Traders	....	....	15,724 tons
Total weight handled			.... 30,646 tons
Average weight dealt with per day			.... 115.64 tons

### SALVAGE.

The recovery of waste materials from the refuse, and the subsequent sale of these materials continued during the year, the greater proportion of such recovery being concentrated on waste paper.

#### Waste Paper.

As the year advanced, so did the demand for increased recovery of waste paper. Over the past five years or so the market for this material has proved most unstable, and it is to be hoped that the present “anti-cyclone” will not be followed by the inevitable “deep depression.” The omens, however, augur well for a measure of stability. The modern demand for the pre-packing of all types of commodities has caused the Board Mills to augment their existing production plant, and as waste paper is the basic raw material for such plant, the demand for a steadily increasing supply of waste paper seems assured for some time to come.

Efforts during the year were concentrated on increasing the tonnage of waste paper collected. To assist in this, an incentive bonus scheme, based on the tonnage of paper sold each month, was revived for employees in the Cleansing Department, and in order to stimulate their interest in waste paper, a visit was paid to the Board Mills at Warrington, where they saw for themselves what happens to the paper they collect.

Waste paper salvage also received considerable attention from the Committee, and so that the problems arising in connection with sorting and handling of the material could be more fully understood, visits were made to the Board Mills at Warrington, and to Brighthouse, where the Chairman and Members of the Committee inspected the waste paper and sorting and baling plant recently erected.

The result of the measures taken can be judged by reference to the table at the end of this section.

### Scrap Metal.

The introduction of an Angledozer for dealing with refuse at the Tip, and the consequent reduction of manual labour, led to a decrease in the quantity of ferrous metal salvaged during the year. The necessity for salvaging scrap metal is as great as ever and the Joint Steel Scrap Committee is as active as before.

It might be that the development of some mechanical device for salvaging tins at refuse tips, would make the proposition more attractive, but the use of manual labour and present prices, with their wide variations from district to district, will not make the salvaging of this material sufficiently attractive or remunerative to arouse enthusiasm amongst many authorities.

### Materials Salvaged.

The materials salvaged from 1st April, 1954, to 31st March, 1955, together with their weights, relative values, and comparative figures for the previous year were:—

Tye of Salvage.	1954-55.							1953-54.						
	Weight.				Value.			Weight.				Value.		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ....	542	2	3	15	3957	7	11	323	13	1	0	2166	3	6
Waste Food ....								107	12	2	0	466	10	3
Scrap Metal ....	13	17	1	0	50	4	8	60	10	1	0	229	5	2
Textiles ....	1	6	3	8	9	0	0	17	0	7		4	5	4
Rubber ....		16	1	0	3	13	2	18	0	0		3	4	4
Copper ....								3	1	0		25	4	0
Aluminium ....		2	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	12		21	5	4
Brass ....			3	0	6	15	0		3	19		5	1	2
Lead ....			3	8	3	15	6	1	0	11		3	16	10
Totals ....	558	7	0	3	4040	16	3	494	1	1	21	2924	15	11

### TRANSPORT, WORKSHOPS, ETC.

The following is a summary of the various vehicles utilised in the operations of the Department:—

Ford 7 c. yard side loaders	....	....	....	7
Ford 10 c. yard side loaders	....	....	....	5
Karrier Bantam 7 c. yard side loaders	....	....		3
Karrier Bantam 10 c. yard moving floor rear loader				1
Karrier CK3 10c. yard side loader	....	....	....	1
Ford 15 cwt. Ex-W.D. Truck	....	....	....	1
Ford 5 cwt. Van	....	....	....	1



During the year a Sub-Committee was formed to consider the various types of vehicles used to collect refuse, and to recommend to the Health Committee the type of vehicle which should be purchased in future, with special reference to more dustless loading.

### COSTS.

The cost of the various services on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is as follows:—

Particulars.	Refuse Collection.	Refuse Disposal.	Total
<b>Revenue Account.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
(a) Gross Expenditure ....	23432	5582	29014
(b) Gross Income ....	216	4499	4715
(c) Net Cost ....	23216	1083	24299
<b>Unit Cost.</b>	<b>s. d.</b>	<b>s. d.</b>	<b>s. d.</b>
(d) Gross cost per ton ....	30 3	3 6	33 9
(e) Net cost per ton ....	30 0	8	30 8
(f) Net cost per 1,000 population	£416	£19	£435
(g) Net cost per 1,000 premises	£1012	£48	£1060

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Department is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of the public conveniences. These are 27 in number, six for ladies, and twenty-one for gentlemen.

The woodwork and ironwork of all the conveniences in the outer areas of the Borough were painted during the year.

The Council approved and let contracts for the reconstruction of the Gentlemen's Convenience at Town Hall Square. When completed, the convenience will not only have increased accommodation, but will also be equipped with washing facilities.

The cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1954, was:—

Gross Expenditure	....	....	....	£2626	10	9
Income	....	....	....	£454	4	3
Net Expenditure	....	....	....	£2172	6	6

### DEPOT.

During the year a new entrance to the Depot was constructed. This was effected by demolishing the conveniences, and breaking through into the Highways Department Yard. This entrance now allows free traffic in the depot, and, in addition to alleviating congestion, has removed a danger spot from the road safety viewpoint.

The conveniences were re-erected on a new site.

Despite improvements carried out, however, the inadequacy of the present premises must be stressed, particularly the lack of

garage accommodation. At present seven vehicles are parked in the open, and the problem will become more acute should the Committee decide to purchase vehicles of the modern dustless loading type, as the existing lock-up garages are too small to accommodate vehicles of this type.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the provision of a new Depot will not be long delayed.

**1951 CENSUS**

## THE 1951 CENSUS.

The Census Report for the West Riding of Yorkshire was published during the year under review and some of the statistics relating to Keighley are of such interest that it is felt that they are worthy of inclusion in this Report.

The population of the West Riding of Yorkshire at midnight on the 8th/9th April, 1951, was 3,586,274, of which Keighley contributed 56,944, or 1.5 per cent.

The Keighley population increased in total numbers between 1931 and 1951 by 407 (0.7 per cent.). This is primarily due to population movement into and out of the Borough and not to natural increase—an excess of births over deaths.

The following table shows the population density by Wards, and a comparative figure where possible for 1931. Those areas marked \* are where 1931 figures given for the complete Local Authority areas have not been adjusted for post-1941 boundary changes, and are not available for the Wards.

### Population Density.

Administrative Area.	Acreage (Land and Inland Water)	Population.				
		1931. Persons	1951. Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Acre
Keighley M.B.	23,611	56,537	56,944	26,052	30,892	2.4
Wards:						
1. Central ....	206	*	5,564	2,565	2,999	27.0
2. South ....	234	*	6,591	2,955	3,636	28.2
3. East ....	1,558	*	6,300	2,942	3,358	4.0
4. Oxenhope	4,789	3,765	3,629	1,637	1,992	0.8
5. Haworth	1,802	4,423	4,157	1,809	2,348	2.3
6. Oakworth	8,386	3,983	5,428	2,547	2,881	0.6
7. West ....	1,326	*	6,991	3,232	3,759	5.3
8. North-West	1,018	*	6,110	2,654	3,456	6.0
9. North-East	555	*	6,555	3,107	3,448	11.8
10. Morton ....	3,737	3,871	5,619	2,604	3,015	1.5

### Housing.

At the time of the Census there were 18,547 structurally separate dwellings occupied by 18,794 private households. The word "households," for the purpose of this Census meaning "families." The population in dwellings occupied by private households is 55,684, or 97.8 per cent., the remainder occupying hotels, educational establishments, hospitals, homes for the aged or other miscellaneous communal establishments. The table below



shows the private households and dwellings, in Wards, together with the density of occupation as to percentage of persons per room and persons at more than 2 per room.

### Private Households and Dwellings, 1951.

Administrative Area.	Private Households	Population in Private Households	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Density of Occupation	
					Persons per Room	Percentage of Persons at more than Two per Room
Keighley M.B.	18,794	55,684	18,547	76,928	0.72	1.8
Wards:						
Central ....	1,865	5,450	1,802	7,128	0.76	4.8
South ....	2,256	6,544	2,242	9,401	0.70	0.9
East ....	2,036	6,257	2,022	8,030	0.78	1.3
Oxenhope ....	1,280	3,591	1,271	4,920	0.73	0.5
Haworth ....	1,480	4,102	1,472	5,435	0.75	1.0
Oakworth ....	1,724	5,388	1,717	7,335	0.73	0.9
West ....	2,039	6,492	2,021	8,153	0.80	3.2
North-West	2,011	5,807	1,980	9,435	0.62	0.4
North-East	2,156	6,506	2,094	8,721	0.75	2.7
Morton ....	1,947	5,547	1,926	8,370	0.66	1.1

A private household comprises single persons living alone, or groups of persons living together in the sense of sharing the same living room or sitting at the same table. The rooms counted are the usual living rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding bathrooms, sculleries, landings, etc. The following table gives percentages of persons per room in Keighley, with comparative figures for England and Wales.

Persons Per Room.	England and Wales Households.		Keighley Households.	
Over 1 — $1\frac{1}{2}$	10.8%	} 14.7%	9.3%	} 12.8%
$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	3.9%		3.5%	
2 — 3	1.0%	} 1.2%	0.7%	} 0.8%
Over 3	0.2%		0.1%	

The figure of the Royal Commission on population for overcrowding is one per room.. It will be seen therefore, that Keighley compares favourably with England and Wales.

### Marital State.

The following table shows the Marital State in households in the Keighley Area.

Social Structure.

A brief description of the Social structure is as follows:—

- Class I. Professional, etc., occupations.
- Class II. Intermediate occupations.
- Class III. Skilled occupations.
- Class IV. Partly skilled occupations.
- Class V. Unskilled occupations.

The distribution in Keighley, when compared with England and Wales, shows a higher proportion of Class III occupations and lower proportions in each of the other groups. The higher proportion of males in Class III in Keighley is, of course, due to skilled operatives required in the industries in the town.

	Proportion per 1,000 Occupied and Retired Males in Social Classes.				
	I	II	III	IV	V
England and Wales	33	150	527	162	128
Keighley ....	21	145	566	152	116

Administrative Area	Total Households	Number of Households with Heads as follows.												
		Married (either Sex) and Aged				Non-Married under age 40 (either Sex)	Non Married Males aged				Non Married Females aged			
		All Ages	Under 40	40-59	60 and over		40-59		60 and over		40-59		60 and over	
							Single	Widowed and Divorced	Single	Widowed and Divorced	Single	Widowed and Divorced	Single	Widowed and Divorced
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
Keighley M.B.	18,794	13,824	4,329	6,688	2,807	253	184	159	117	580	581	694	575	1,827











